

## MAY PASS SENATE AS IT LEFT HOUSE

President Will Not Aid  
In Getting Amend-  
ment.

## DOLLIVER MAKES PLEA FOR MEASURE

Able Argument From Point of  
View of Advocates of Govern-  
mental Control—House  
Passes Bill to Mark  
Graves of Con-  
federates.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—That the railroad rate bill will be passed by the Senate practically as it came from the House is an admission that the opponents of the measure are almost ready to make. It was admitted today that they cannot hope for any assistance from the President in getting an amendment for judicial review of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The President made this clear to Senators Crane and Spooner today. The only hope left for the opponents of the measure is in the Democratic. They have not definitely determined what the party position will be toward such an amendment, but it is admitted that more than half of the minority favor passing the bill exactly as it came from the House.

The railroad rate bill for several days has been regarded as the one measure standing in the way of an early adjournment of Congress. One of the leading Republican senators a member of the Steering Committee, declared today that the "Phillipine tariff bill, the Hatch bill and the Santo Domingo treaty are all dead."

He qualified his statement concerning the Hatch bill by saying that he meant that the friends of the bill could not pass it without the Foraker amendment providing for the submission to the votes of the people of New Mexico and Arizona separately of the question whether they should have joint Statehood. A poll of the Senate showed that, if voted on now, the Foraker amendment would win 45 to 49, providing the entire vote of the Senate was cast. A hasty poll taken today showed that, if brought to a vote, the Philippine tariff bill would be defeated by a much larger vote than was found for the Foraker amendment to the Hatch bill. Practically all of the Senate leaders conceded that the Santo Domingo treaty will be defeated if brought to a vote, and the plan generally favored is to defeat the treaty as early as possible, and thus avoid continued discussion of it.

Under this general programme outlined by Senate Republican leaders, a great amount of expected oratory would be eliminated. These leaders say that Congress will adjourn early, and May 1 has been named as the latest probable date.

## MR. DOLLIVER SPEAKS ON THE RATE BILL

Unless There is Restriction of  
Railroads People May Demand  
Government Ownership.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Senator Dolliver's discussion of the railway rate bill today was listened to with even greater interest, and closer attention was shown him as his speech progressed than in the case of Senator Foraker. It was an exceedingly able argument from the viewpoint of the advocates of governmental control of railway rates. Mr. Dolliver is much more of an orator than is Senator Foraker, whose tones are rather harsh, but his delivery is not so suave, and easy as that of the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. Dolliver addressed himself to answering the arguments advanced against railway regulation of every character by Mr. Foraker yesterday. His discussion, and analysis of its work and decisions, were about the first unqualified good words for that body heard in Congress in a long while.

The speech made by Mr. Foraker yesterday had a powerful effect upon the advocates of the pending bill. Some of the ablest lawyers among the Democrats of the Senate admitted that they were wavering as to whether the bill was constitutional. It appeared that Mr. Dolliver addressed himself especially to the waverers. He is the leader of the Republicans who favor rate legislation, and is evidently in the minority in so far as the Republicans of the Senate are concerned. It is still believed that the Democrats will vote solidly for the bill.

Mr. Dolliver began his speech on the conclusion of the usual morning routine of the Senate. He said that the bill was intended merely to supplement the existing interstate commerce law and contended for its validity from a constitutional point of view, predicting that government ownership of the railroads would be forced upon the country if Congress did not meet the present demand for regulation.

Mr. Dolliver was not questioned and when he concluded the remainder of the day was devoted to the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians after the termination of their tribal relations.

Mr. Dolliver, in his speech said he did not agree with either Mr. Foraker or Mr. Bacon that the secret practices have been abandoned. He did not believe the Elkins bill adequate for protection against these practices. "The difficulty about rebates is not in punishing violators of the law," he said, "but in discovering them, and we have undertaken to amend the law so as to cover that defect."

Returning to the question of appeals, Mr. Dolliver said that the power the commission would exercise in preventing recourse to courts was about the worst as the power of my friends who

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## HARRY TENNY DIES AFTER THE FIGHT

Second Ring Contest at  
San Francisco Within  
Month Results Fatal

## FAMILY OF DEAD MAN SAY WAS POISONED

Autopsy Reveals the Fact That  
Strychnine and Possibly Other  
Drugs Had Been Admin-  
istered—An Investiga-  
tion is Being  
Made.

(By Associated Press.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Harry Tenny, who was knocked out last night by Frankie Nell, the bantam champion pugilist, died this morning.

The news of Tenny's death quickly spread over the city. Orders were at once given at police headquarters to arrest all concerned. Nell soon surrendered himself, as also did James Coffroth, Eddie Graney, Willis Britt, Morris Levy and Mark Shaughnessy. All were charged with manslaughter. They were released on depositing \$500 cash bail.

After making an autopsy, Coroner's Surgeon Cusack announced that Tenny's death was due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused probably by a blow.

It was discovered that strychnine and possibly other drugs were given Tenny during the night, so the stomach was removed and sent to the city chemist, who will analyze the contents.

## Say He Was Poisoned.

The mother of the dead boy, Mrs. Israel Tenny (this being his real name), asserts that he was poisoned. A brother, James Tenny, charges that the little fighter was drugged before entering the ring. This sensational charge is denied by Nell and others connected with the tragedy.

Mark Shaughnessy, one of his seconds, says that he fell in a fit after leaving the ring.

Tenny's death is the second resulting from ring contests here within a month. On the night of February 28th Alex. Loyd was beaten to death by "Chevy" Johnson in an unlicensed fight at Colma.

"It is ridiculous to say that Tenny was poisoned," said Shaughnessy. "I was with him constantly before and after the fight. I know a few nights ago Tenny had a fit, and last night he had another one. At least, he acted as if he was in a fit, and I believe that he died in one."

Nell declares that the poison charge is absurd.

## Strychnine Used After Fight.

Attorney Horner Ashe, who appears for the fighters, thinks it probable that the use of strychnine after the fight had as much to do in hastening death as anything else. Tenny's body shows a badly battered eye and a slight abrasion over the heart.

Mayor Schmitt says he will investigate the death of Tenny, and if negligence concerning the condition of the pugilist is shown, he will recommend the supervisors that no more permits be issued for prize fights in San Francisco.

## DEATH OF TENNY MAY KILL BOXING

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Further impetus was given last night to the movement to discourage boxing on the Pacific Coast by the fatal result of the Frankie Nell-Harry Tenny fight in Woodward's Pavilion. Following on the heels of the death of Tenny would have ended so disastrously had Referee Billy Roche done his duty. Roche permitted the contest to continue after the time-keeper had counted out the unfortunate Tenny. Roche admits that he heard the watch holder shout "Out," but in his anxiety to give the spectators full satisfaction for their money, he paid no attention to the protests of Nell's seconds to stop the battle.

Nell is heartbroken over the death of Tenny. "I did not feel like hitting Harry after I heard the time-keeper cry 'Out!'" said Nell. "But as the referee made no attempt to leave the ring or order me to my corner, I knew that it was up to me to continue fighting."

The death of Tenny, it is feared by the sporting contingent, will kill the boxing game on the coast. "Out" in the State and city arenas are known to be vigorously opposed to pugilism, and Tenny's demise will strengthen the agitation to abolish the game.

## DISTILLERIES DRIVEN INTO STATE OF VIRGINIA

North Carolina Whiskey-Makers  
Gather in Number in Norfolk  
County.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
NORFOLK, VA., March 1.—Distillers of North Carolina against distilling and whiskey people in general having driven out practically all the small distillers from eastern Carolina, many of these have come to Virginia, and this section has suddenly come into prominence as a corn whiskey distilling district.

Two distilleries have been established at Bowers's Hill, Norfolk county, and one on the Gosport Road, near Portsmouth, where another is soon to be established. A fifth distillery has begun operation near the Mary Balentine Home in Norfolk county, on the side of the river, and still another has been established in Huntersville, where a seventh is shortly to begin operations.

An eighth distillery has started in Southampton county.

The largest of the new distilleries is at Bowers's Hill, where corn whiskey and corn whiskey are made and many hands are employed. The other distilleries distill corn whiskey. Others are contemplated.

## MUST CUT DOWN UNIVERSITY FEE

Amherst Senator Scores  
Clean-Cut Victory  
During Session.

## SHARP DEBATE OVER SALARY QUESTION

Objection Made to Allowance to  
Members of Board of Fisheries,  
One of Whom is Senator  
Kezell—Important  
Discussion To-  
day.

Sharp debates and pointed differences, involving in the one instance an old question of the attitude of the "exclusive" University of Virginia toward the commonality of the State who contribute to its support, and in the other the propriety of the acceptance by a member of the General Assembly of a salary consideration for service upon a public board, enlivened the sessions of the Senate yesterday and produced situations at once novel and interesting in a very unusual degree.

After a long discussion, with avowed friends of the proposition on both sides of the proposition, contending among themselves, the University matter was finally disposed of by making the present year appropriation conditioned upon a reduction in the entrance fee to one-fourth of what it is today. In this fight, led by Mr. Strode, of Amherst, the exclusiveness of the University, denominated a "rich man's school," and the monetary barrier it established, insupportable to the people, the great founder of the college desired most to serve, was attacked on the one side and vigorously denied on the other, all uniting, however, in expressing admiration for the institution itself and a willingness to give to it every support, moral and financial, that the State could render. It was a clean-cut victory for the Strode following, who, while professing these sentiments, held that the University on its part, in return for the distinguished consideration it received, should do more for the people of the State.

Action in the other matter of chief note before the Senate was not so decisive and the fight there began, ended on the night of February 28th, and was reopened will be resumed today with a wide scope than ever. A proposition to allow \$500 each to the unsalaried members of the Board of Fisheries, one of whom is Senator Kezell, of Rockingham, caused the trouble, and as another Senator put it there was a "high-rolling" in the chamber for awhile. Constitutional questions of considerable moment were sprung, and the proposition was attacked on the ground that it was an evasion of the spirit if not the letter of the organic law of the State. The division in the Senate was sharp, and the matter went over until today, when it will be taken up again, and this time including among other things, the suggested increase in the salaries of the Supreme Court judges, will precipitate a royal battle among the constitutional lawyers. As for the fisheries matter Senator Kezell was heard to say last night that if any question whatsoever was raised he preferred to have his name stricken from the list so as not to block the appropriation for the other members.

## University Matter.

Both debates grew out of the consideration of the general appropriation bill. When the clause appropriating \$75,000, an increase of \$25,000, to the University of Virginia, was reached shortly after the general session of the Senate, the long session, the expected and predicted movement from Mr. Strode was promptly made, and until the moment of adjournment, about two hours later, the Senate was absorbed with this matter to the exclusion of everything else.

A considerable length Mr. Strode made a careful statement of his position with reference to the University appropriation. As a friend of the institution and a former student there he bore for it the deepest and the warmest affection, and so far from desiring to hold up an appropriation of money to it would willingly and gladly give it five times the amount if the State could afford it. But he felt compelled to call the attention of the Senate to what he regarded as the failure of the University to do its share and to make any attempt to open the way into the school to the great public of the State. To remedy this situation he proposed that the appropriation be made conditional upon the removal of the University fee.

It was pointed out by the Amherst senator that the University receives a

## THE WEATHER

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Conditions Yesterday.  
Richmond's weather yesterday was clear and moderate. Range of the thermometer: 9 A. M. 36 6 P. M. 42 12 M. 40 9 P. M. 39 2 midnight 36 (Average) 39 1-4.

Highest temperature yesterday 55  
Lowest temperature yesterday 38  
Normal temperature for February 49  
Departure from normal temperature 11

Thermometer This Day Last Year  
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Conditions in Important Cities.  
(At 5 P. M., Eastern Time.)  
Place Ther. High T. Weather.  
Albany, N. C. 48 60 P. Cloudy  
Augusta, Ga. 54 61 Clear  
Atlanta, Ga. 52 58 Cloudy  
Charlotte, N. C. 58 62 P. Cloudy  
Chickasaw, Miss. 58 62 P. Cloudy  
Chicago, Ill. 46 50 Rain  
Cincinnati, O. 50 54 Cloudy  
Mobile, Ala. 60 62 Cloudy  
New York City 32 32 Cloudy  
Norfolk, Va. 36 36 Clear  
Pittsburg, Pa. 50 50 Cloudy  
Raleigh, N. C. 50 60 Clear  
Washington 40 44 Clear  
Wilmington 50 58 Cloudy

Miniature Almanac.  
March 2, 1906.  
Sun rises 6:42 HIGH TIDE.  
Sun sets 6:03 Morning 9:41  
Moon sets 12:12 Evening 9:55

## POSTOFFICE SITE A SETTLED MATTER

Senator Martin Wires That Fur-  
ther Agitation Will Prejudice  
Minds of Congressmen.

"That Richmond's postoffice will for many years to come remain on Main Street, where it now stands, is pretty plainly indicated by the appended telegram to Mr. John P. Branch from Senator Thomas S. Martin."

"Washington, D. C., March 1, 1906.  
"John P. Branch,  
"Richmond, Va.  
"Your telegram received. After hearing the Richmond people and giving the matter careful consideration, Congress determined the location of your public building and the proposed two hundred thousand dollars for the acquisition of additional land. So far as I am concerned, the final I have no idea that the Congress will now consider a proposition to change the location, and any agitation of that matter can, in my opinion, have no effect other than to prejudice the prospects of a better building. Senator Daniel concurs in these views, and we do not object to any publicity you see fit to give this telegram."  
(Signed) "THOMAS S. MARTIN."

## BANDIT IN CORNER, KILLS FOUR MEN

With Pistol and Knife He  
Fights for Hours With  
Officers.

## HOSE TURNED ON HE IS TAKEN CAPTIVE

Grabs Chief's Weapon and Kills  
Officer, and From Upstairs  
Room Slays Two Police-  
men Who Attempt  
to Pick Him  
Off.

(By Associated Press.)  
HELSINGFORS, FINLAND, March 1.—The pursuit of the bandits who last Monday night entered the Russian State Bank here killed the guardian and secured \$7,500, resulted today in another highly dramatic incident and cost four more lives at Tammerfors, where two of the fugitives were cornered. One of the bandits took possession of the town hall and held it for hours, but finally was subdued by a stream of water directed by the firemen. While Commissioner of Police Balshin was examining the two captives one of them grabbed a revolver from the belt of the chief of police and with it killed Balshin.

The bandit then dashed up stairs, where he barricaded himself in a room commanding the stairs and lobby and the street outside. There he defied the police for three hours.

Two policemen who tried to pick off the desperado from a house opposite were killed by the bandit, who was an excellent marksman. After all other resources had been exhausted the firemen were called out and poured a load of water into the window. Simultaneously, a picked band of police and firemen stormed the stairs. One of the assaulting party was killed and nine were wounded before the bandit, who fought desperately with a big knife, could be overpowered.

## TO CONVICT GIRL TO SAVE THEIR PLACES

Defense Claim Berthe Claiche is  
Being Prosecuted With This  
in View.

(By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, March 1.—In the Gordon trial today, letters were introduced addressed to Gordon from Miss Claiche couched in most endearing terms.

Counsel for Berthe Claiche said in outlining the defendant's case that defense would attempt to prove that some of the policemen who have testified in the case are attempting to send the defendant to the electric chair in order to save their positions on the police force.

Patrolman Harry Morton declared he had not conspired with Berthe Claiche to lure Gordon to the place where he was shot. Morton was still on the stand when court adjourned.

## ALL DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE IN GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

(By Associated Press.)  
SAVANNAH, GA., March 1.—As has been the case for three or four days the evidence presented in the Gaynor trial today was largely documentary. It is probable that this will be true to-morrow also when it is the expectation of District Attorney Erwin that the identification of the checks, deposited in the bank by representatives of banking and brokerage firms of New York will be completed.

## Into Moosehead Lake Region.

News comes from Bangor, Me., that the Postal Telegraph Cable Company has completed a direct connection with the Northern Telegraph Company, operating lines on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad, thus adding to the Postal's system five hundred miles of pole line and one hundred and fifty places in the famous lumber, agricultural, hunting and fishing regions in Northern Maine. Telegrams are now transmitted by the Postal to the Moosehead Lake region, and all points on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad.

## Was Legally Executed.

(By Associated Press.)  
SHREVEPORT, LA., March 1.—Charles Coleman, the negro who murdered Margaret Lear near here last week, was legally executed in the parish jail today. No excitement attended the execution, public feeling having subsided since the conviction of Coleman last Saturday. Coleman confessed.

## KILLING OF BENJ. AIKEN PLANNED BY MELL ADKINS

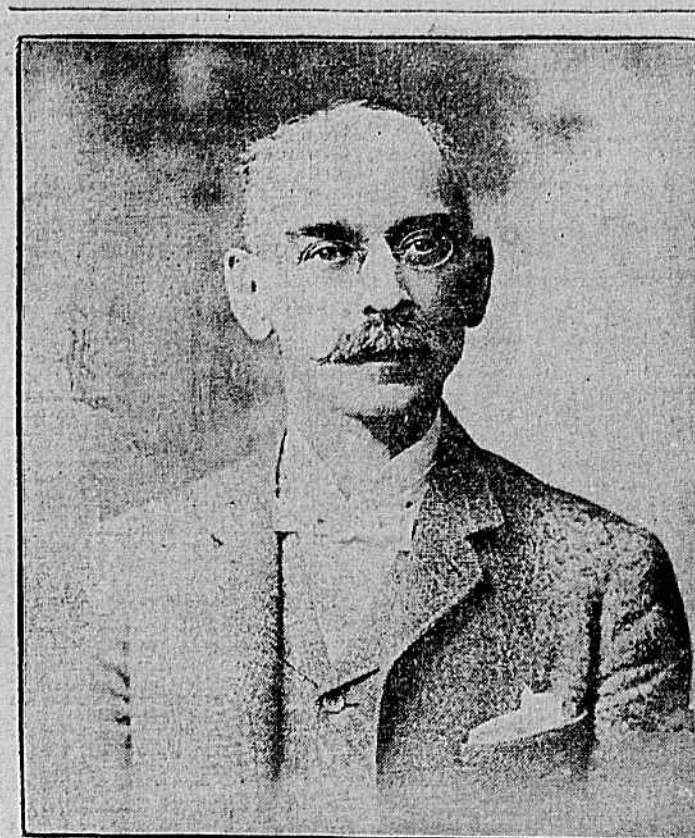
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WASHINGTON, GA., March 1.—The preliminary trial of Mell Adkins, Alex Adkins and Mrs. Benjamin Aiken, all charged with complicity in a plot to kill Benj. Aiken on the night of February 10th, was held today before Judge Samuel Hardeman, of Washington City Court. A dozen witnesses testified that Mell and Alex Adkins had been seen on the afternoon of February 10th going in the direction of Aiken's home.

Mrs. Aiken, wife of the man who was shot, was the last to testify and created a sensation in laying bare the whole plot, which she said was instigated by Mell Adkins to kill her husband. She said that Mell Adkins threatened to kill her in the event that she said anything to her husband or any one else about designs he had upon Aiken.

Judge Hardeman bound the two Adkins over under \$10,000 bail each. They were returned to jail in default of bond.

## CRUMP UNDER FIRE OVER THREE HOURS



JUDGE BEVERLY T. CRUMP.  
Chairman of the Corporation Commission, who was on the stand three hours yesterday.

## A NORFOLK LADY BURNED TO DEATH

Dress of Mrs. Columbia Rhea  
Catches on Fire From Over-  
heated Stove.

## SOON ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

Endeavored to Extinguish Blaze,  
But Could Not Do So—Flesh  
Was Badly Seared.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
BALTIMORE, MD., March 1.—Mrs. Columbia Rhea, sixty-five years old, of Norfolk, Va., who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Martha Bridges, at No. 1615 East Baltimore Street, was fatally burned this morning, her dress catching fire from an overheated stove, before which she was standing. Her flesh was burned and seared from head to foot. She died about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Rhea was standing in front of the stove in the dining room, while Mrs. Bridges was reading aloud from a morning newspaper. Suddenly Mrs. Rhea discovered that her dress was on fire, and with a cry of alarm she made frantic efforts to extinguish the blaze. Falling in this, the frightened woman ran out of the room into the back yard, with Mrs. Bridges following after and making heroic attempts to throw a rug about her sister. When she reached the yard Mrs. Rhea was in a mass of flames. She ran back into the house from one room to another, until a passerby ran in and extinguished the flames.

Mrs. Rhea was the widow of Robert W. Rhea, who was chief of the Norfolk fire department. She had been the guest of her sister for two months.

## Presence of Military Has Done Much to Keep Down Violence.

## Machine Gun at Court-House, and Jail As Precautionary Measure.

(By Associated Press.)  
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, March 1.—After a day of quiet from the mob which has held away for two nights, this evening was ushered in with indications that more depredations against the colored population of the city had been planned for to-night. Anticipating that the attack, if made, would be in the vicinity of Section Street, Colonel Ammel sent a squad of soldiers to that location at 7:30 o'clock. Just before their arrival a crowd of rioters sprang from the house of Pearl Howard, against whom threats had been made. The house had been set fire to, but the troops sent in an alarm and the structure was only slightly damaged. The rioters escaped. As a precautionary measure, Colonel Ammel has posted two machine guns and a company of troops at the courthouse and jail, and the entire square is cut off. An effort was made to-night to secure automobiles to carry troops from one section of the city to another, when needed, but not enough could be had, and wagons have been provided for that purpose.

The distribution of the guns and troops over the city has had a depressing effect on the rioters, and with the exception of little affairs which did not amount to much, but little out of the ordinary had happened up to eleven o'clock. A house at High and Race Streets recently occupied by negroes, was fired by rioters, but the flames were quelled before they had made great headway.

Arthur Anell, a member of the Xenia Military Company, was hit in the head with a brick said to have been thrown by a rioter, and fatally hurt to-night. His assailant made an improvised stung-

## Would Do It Again.

Following this answer Mr. Byrd "quoted" from the testimony of Commissioner Stuart which stated that the primary reason for the dismissal of Lanier was his connection with the Virginia Corporation Company, and that all three members of the commission had so decided.

The question, however, which created the most intense interest was as follows: Mr. Byrd—

"With all the lights before you, and looking back on all that has happened, would you, if you had all the facts to go through with again, act in the same manner?"

Judge Crump, after a moment's hesitation, replied that he would, and continuing, said: "If you knew as much about this matter as I do, you would probably understand it better."

Mr. Byrd broke the silence by saying: "If there is anything that I do not know, I hope you will tell me."

## Took Wide Range.

Commissioner Stuart had a vigorous and mainly statement made on the stand on Wednesday night, done much to dispel the air of "the mysterious" with which the people of the State viewed the acts of the commission in the affairs now being investigated.

The enology of Judge Crump had undoubtedly made a favorable impression on the public mind; his frankness had led to the belief that a mountain had been made of a mole-hill, and that, as he expressed it, only "an unfortunate indiscretion" had been committed.

Judge Crump, however, was not so clear and concise. For the first hour and a half he made many long wide range, and many matters regarding the operation of the commission and the various duties devolving upon each of its members being chiefly discussed. The chairman had some difficulty in getting the witness to answer questions categorically.

Finally, in the course of his direct testimony, he reached the formation of the Virginia Corporation Company.

## "Would Benefit State."

Judge Crump explained that he had for some time thought that the organization of companies of this nature would not only be of assistance to the commission by reason of preparing properly the charters which were to be presented, thus relieving the commission of much work, but would also serve the State by advertising to the world at large her exceptionally liberal corporation laws.

He said he discussed the purposes of the proposed company with Major Lanier, and learning that it would be necessary to raise the sum of \$1,500 to launch the venture, he agreed to subscribe \$100, in order to give it a trial, and that in this manner he became a stockholder.

He denied that he was an adviser of the officers of the company, and stated that his conversations with Campbell and Lanier were of the same nature, as his was in the habit of holding with other lawyers who came to ask his opinion.

Coming down to the time of the filing of "charges" by Upshur, Judge Crump said: "They (the charges) were in exaggerated and bombastic language, which might be excused on account of the physical condition that Mr. Upshur was in."

Mr. Upshur at this point smiled sarcastically.

## Had Warned Lanier.

In describing the scene in his office, when Lanier was called in and was told of Upshur's "charges," Judge Crump said: "Major Lanier turned to me and said: 'Judge Crump knew about this company, the Virginia Corporation Company. He knew I had gotten it up, and he thought that it was a good thing, and would be a benefit and help.'"

"I said: 'Yes, Major; that's true, but I warned you not to bring it in connection with your work, as assistant clerk.'"

"He said that this was true; that he was sorry for what had happened, and would not engage in any such work again."

Judge Crump said that Major Lanier's statement that he (Crump) had said that

## VERY QUIET DAY AT SPRINGFIELD

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Chicago, Ill. 46 50 Rain  
Cincinnati, O. 50 54 Cloudy  
Mobile, Ala. 60 62 Cloudy  
New York City 32 32 Cloudy  
Norfolk, Va. 36 36 Clear  
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Chairman Tells of His  
Connection With Cor-  
poration Company.

## WOULD DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN, HE SAYS

Not Willing to Admit That He  
Erred—Says He Evades or  
Conceals Nothing.

## WITNESS DOES NOT REPLY TO QUESTIONS CONCISELY

Chairman and Committeemen  
Have Some Difficulty in Pin-  
ning Judge Crump to  
Categorical Answers.

Fairfax To-  
day.

If there remained a lingering doubt in the minds of any one regarding the identity of the person at whom the investigation of the State Corporation Commission was aimed, it has been dispelled forever by the scathing fire of cross-questions delivered by Chairman Byrd to Judge Crump on the stand yesterday.

Again and again Judge Crump was asked why he had not informed his associates on the commission, that he was interested in the Virginia Corporation Company.

In reply witness stated that he did not consider it necessary for him to confide in anyone. He had been reared in a school, he said, that taught him to judge for himself whether a matter was right or wrong. Upon being asked if he did not consider that he had not been "frank" with his colleagues, he replied that he thought he had been.

Again when Chairman Byrd asked Judge Crump if he considered that he had been truthful in giving the reasons of Lanier's dismissal (i. e. the irreconcilable differences between Lanier and Upshur), he replied that he had been truthful.

## Would Do It Again.

Following this answer Mr. Byrd "quoted" from the testimony of Commissioner Stuart which stated that the primary reason for the dismissal of Lanier was his connection with the Virginia Corporation Company, and that all three members of the commission had so decided.

The question, however, which created the most intense interest was as follows: Mr. Byrd—

"With all the lights before you, and looking back on all that has happened, would you, if you had all the facts to go through with again, act in the same manner?"

Judge Crump, after a moment's hesitation, replied that he would, and continuing, said: "If you knew as much about this matter as I do, you would probably understand it better."

Mr. Byrd broke the silence by saying: "If there is anything that I do not know, I hope you will tell me."

## Took Wide Range.

Commissioner Stuart had a vigorous and mainly statement made on the stand on Wednesday night, done much to dispel the air of "the mysterious" with which the people of the State viewed the acts of the commission in the affairs now being investigated.

The enology of Judge Crump had undoubtedly made a favorable impression on the public mind; his frankness had led to the belief that a mountain had been made of a mole-hill, and that, as he expressed it, only "an unfortunate indiscretion" had been committed.

Judge Crump, however, was not so clear and concise. For the first hour and a half he made many long wide range, and many matters regarding the operation of the commission and the various duties devolving upon each of its members being chiefly discussed. The chairman had some difficulty in getting the witness to answer questions categorically.

Finally, in the course of his direct testimony, he reached the formation of the Virginia Corporation Company.

## "Would Benefit State."

Judge Crump explained that he had for some time thought that the organization of companies of this nature would not only be of assistance to the commission by reason of preparing properly the charters which were to be presented, thus relieving the commission of much work, but would also serve the State by advertising to